

FASHIONS FOR BOYS.

Suggestions for Mothers Who Desire to See Their Boys Well Dressed.

There is quite as much variety and opportunity for the exercise of personal taste in the dressing of boys as of girls. Little boys assume trousers at an earlier age than formerly, but at the same time they retain the short trousers much later than heretofore; suits for boys of fourteen or fifteen years being made with them. These short trousers are quite close fitting, reach just below the knees, and are plain or finished on the outside with three buttons, if for ordinary use, or have braid, either in binding or plain rows, sometimes supplemented by a trefail in braid, or several leaves, for dress wear.

The favorite materials for every-day use are fine checked and mixed cloths in brown and red, the latter so intermixed as to be not at all prominent. For better suits, fine diagonal or corduroy is the choice; and the dress suit of the youthful aspirant for society honors is of fine trefail or velvet, the former in green, blue or black, and the latter in brown, blue, black or wine-color.

A cutaway jacket disclosing a vest of the same material is chosen for the dressy suit, while for ordinary use the Norfolk blouse still retains its popularity. One style of this comfortable garment, called the "Genesta," has one box-plot in the back and two in front, and is double-breasted; others are either single or double-breasted, and have two box-plots in the front and back. Youths from ten to fifteen years old wear a three-buttoned cutaway jacket with a vest. When boys get beyond these ages, their suits are completed by long trousers, and the range of materials includes most of the goods used by gentlemen.

For little boys there are long overcoats made of rough or checked cloth, laid in plaits back and front, and supplemented by a cape or hood. Larger boys are comfortably provided for in the ulsters reaching almost to their heels, with a belt and cape; and in the toboggan coat with hood, a miniature reproduction of its Canadian namesake. For boys over nine years old, the Newmarket, or surtout, is preferred; and youths' overcoats are single or slightly double-breasted, made in the same cloths and finished like those worn by gentlemen. For boys under eight years of age, there are also sack overcoats of smooth kersey and chinchilla cloth trimmed with black Astrakhan on the collar and cuffs, both with and without a cape. Checked and mixed cloths, in a combination of brown and red, or brown and black yellow, are preferred for ulsters.

Capes made of the same cloth as the suit, with visors, and medium or high crowns worn by boys from seven to sixteen years of age. Dandy hats are also liked for the larger boys; felt turbans are chosen for boys of medium size, also the "Adonis," with a straight steeple crown and stiff brim; while the polo cap, in gray or brown corduroy, or cloth, and the toboggan cap are chosen, on occasion, for all ages. Little boys are accorded more dressy caps made in plush or velvet; a fancy turban with a pointed crown fastened on one side by a button, or a Highlander cap, or Tam O'Shanter, with a full crown finished with a button at the top.—*Democrat's Monthly.*

THE ONE-HORSE FARMER.

Principal Characteristics of This Peculiar Specimen of Humanity.

The one-horse farmer has a life-long ambition to gain a reputation for wearing a dirty shirt.

He will alarm the neighborhood by getting up two hours before day, then set around and not go to work till after sun-up.

He will ride around a week looking for a two-dollar hog.

He will complain of hard times, then tear his pants climbing a fence where a gate ought to be.

He will pay three dollars for a new bride, then let the calf chew it to pieces before Sunday.

He will get all his neighbors to help in getting a cow out of the bog, then let her die for the want of attention.

Stock will get in and destroy his crop at a place in his fence that he has been putting off fixing for six months.

He will sprain his back lifting something to show how strong he is.

He will talk all day Sunday on what he knows about farming, then ride round the neighborhood Monday, hunting seed potatoes.

He will go in his shirt sleeves on a cold day, to show how much he can stand, then return home at night and occupy two-thirds of the fire-place till bed-time.

He will ridicule the mechanism of a cotton planter and then go out and mash his thumb nailing a board on the fence.

He will go to town on Saturday and come back with fifty cents worth of coffee, a paper of pins and a dollar's worth of chewing tobacco.

He is economical; economy is his forte; he will save ten cents worth of axle grease and ruin the spindle of a seventy-dollar wagon.

He won't subscribe for a newspaper, but will borrow one from his friend and forget to return it.—*Nevada Tablet.*

—A song with a title, "There's a Sigh in the Heart," was sent by a young man to his sweetheart, but the paper fell into the hands of the girl's father, a very unsentimental physician, who exclaimed: "What wretched unscientific rubbish is this? Who ever heard of such a case?" He wrote on the outside: "Mistaken diagnosis; no sigh in heart possible. Sighs relate almost entirely to the lungs and diaphragm."—*Youth's Companion.*

—The New York Medical Record puts the responsibility for "nervous, unfruitful, flat-chested women" upon American farmers who "smoke, drink and eat through life at such a rattling pace."

THE RACE FOR WEALTH.

Some of the Incentives to and Consequences of Mammon Worship.

The number of prosperous business men in the United States is probably greater than it is in any other country in proportion to population. There are two good reasons why this should be so. One is that it is a virgin country possessed of great natural riches and affords every man an opportunity to get ahead, and the other is that it is inhabited by men of unequalled energy and shrewdness who know how to make the best use of their advantages. If this condition of prosperity were attended by some principle which would effectually operate to check the desire for inordinate wealth, the American Nation would be the best substitute the world affords for that blessed community which was the dream of Sir Thomas More. But there is no such principle operative on any scale wide enough to produce the desired effect. The love of money is the root of an evil that can not be extirpated without making some radical changes in the constitution of human nature. The man who has his \$100,000 of capital will strive to make it \$500,000, and when he reaches that point in nineteen cases out of twenty he is just as anxious to raise it to \$1,000,000 as he was in the beginning to accumulate \$100,000.

The millionaire is the natural product of the man and his opportunities. There are instances of successful men with philosophy enough to "shut down" on themselves when they have acquired a "competency," but the instances are very few. The protest which the circumstances of the time compel the public censor to make is not so much against the millionaires as against the spirit which the contest for wealth has engendered and the evils that are begotten of the strife. There is not the least objection to the accumulation of large fortunes so long as the rules of honesty and fair play are observed. It is because of the demoralization produced by the innumerable departures from those rules that the press and the pulpit are to-day uttering in concert their reproaches and warnings.

It would not be impossible to find in the history of mankind a chapter more disgraced by the calamities which mammon worship entails than the chapter which records the career of Americans who have sought to get rich by "short cuts" since the close of the civil war. The strain of this ambition has wrecked families, polluted the sources of justice, corrupted Legislatures, turned away the currents of trade, blighted once unsullied reputations, and produced more crime and misery than any other influence, with the single exception of the thirst for strong drink. It is the acute mania of American society. The roots of the evil can be traced down into the very soil of the family circle. It begins with the influences that revolve around a man's own fireside. By those influences the wife is transformed into a conspirator against her husband. The rivalries of fashion are the prolific author of the curse. The love of dress and display, the desire to outshine our neighbors, the impulse to indulge in extravagant hospitality are like so many consuming fires that burn at full blast without any adequate reckoning of how long the fuel is likely to hold out. Vanity Fair becomes a furnace in the flames of which good name and fortune ultimately perish like so much stubble.

When a man has achieved that stage of prosperity where his wife and daughters first feel that they can venture to enter the gay circle of "fashionable society" he stands on the danger-line. If he has the courage to push to advance beyond it his safety is assured. But in the great majority of cases he lacks the courage. Conjugal and filial affection prompts him to acts of indulgence and blinds him to the possible consequences of them. His first mistake is to keep from his wife the fact that the purchase of a costly garment, or the removal into a more showy residence, or the gratification of her wish to ride in her own carriage, or any of the other numerous acts by which the fatal career is inaugurated, is an expense which he can not afford. If he were but brave enough to say to her that this indulgence was beyond his means, and she were a woman to appreciate his candor, he might be saved. But the reflection which generally controls him is, what a disappointment it would be to her if he declined to gratify her ambition. Most men who have suffered the consequences of this kind of reasoning will acknowledge, I think, that their initial error was in omitting to take their wives into their confidence as to their business affairs. The woman is too proud or too trusting to solicit it. She would like to know exactly what her husband's resources are, but she will not seek a confidence he does not ask her to share. In most cases he assumes, therefore, that he knows what he is about, and her wants and tastes multiply in total ignorance of his measure of ability to meet them.

In the family council, where the wife or daughters, emulous of their neighbors' display, resolve to imitate that vanity, is planted the upas destined to poison the atmosphere of all their lives. At the second when the husband or father hesitates whether he shall overdraw his bank account to gratify the wife or daughters is the first false step taken which changes the whole character of his career. Whether the pressure of the necessity, leading him to depart from honorable and conservative methods of business, results in the rapid accumulation of wealth, or in despair and bankruptcy, the influence is established that, multiplied thousands of times, produces the extortionate monopoly and the soulless millionaire. In this generation, in this century, or within the next one hundred years we may not expect to get rid of a system entailed upon us by vanity, false pride, the love of splendor and the dangerous rivalries of fashion, but if we ever get rid of it all our redemption will be owing primarily to the good sense and beneficent influence of woman.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

—Geese are great grazers and will eat almost as much grass as a cow.

HOME AND FARM.

—To remove the glossy appearance from coat collar and elbows, rub with a cloth dipped in warm water.

—Tough dried grass should be used with caution in the hen-yard as it sometimes causes crop-burn.

—Pan Cakes: One quart buttermilk, two eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, a little salt, and flour enough for a thin batter; bake in the usual way.—*The Plowman.*

—In favor of farming it may be truly said that a greater proportion of those who begin by working on a farm rise to competence and moderate wealth than in any other pursuit.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

—Cake Without Eggs: One pint of flour; one cupful of sugar, 1 cupful of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of cream tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda, piece of butter half the size of an egg, sift cream tartar, sugar and flour together, flavor to taste.—*Toledo Blade.*

—Celery Sauce for Turkey: Boil a head of celery until quite tender, then put it through a sieve; put the yolk of an egg in a basin, and beat it well with the strained juice of a lemon; add the celery and a couple of spoonfuls of liquor in which the turkey was boiled; salt and pepper to taste.—*Boston Bulletin.*

—Carrots and Cream: Take as many moderate sized carrots as you like; scrape and slice, boil in a kettle of water until tender, turn out in a bowl (leaving the water they were boiled in in the kettle); put cream or milk, a pint to every three carrots, into the water, add butter and salt to taste, let boil two minutes, then pour all over carrots.—*The Caterer.*

—Nice little tea cakes to be baked in muffin rings are made of one cup of sugar, two eggs, one and a half cups of milk, one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder, a piece of butter the size of an egg and flour sufficient to make a stiff batter. In this batter stir a pint bowl of fruit-currants are nice—or canned berries with the juice poured off. Serve while warm and they are a dainty addition to the tea table.—*De-troit Tribune.*

—Egg Slave: Chop finely some tender white cabbage. Let it lay in water half an hour before using. Drain all the water from it. To about three cupfuls of cabbage add a tablespoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, one of French mustard or of mixed mustard. After mixing well together, add two well beaten eggs in a cup of boiling vinegar, a little cayenne and a tablespoonful of butter. Pour this over the cabbage; toss well together and serve.—*Toledo Blade.*

—Some trees are valuable, not only for their timber, but will yield an income while growing. The sugar maple is one of both fuel and lumber. The sap taken from it during the brief season of sugar making makes no perceptible reduction in its vitality, or check in its growth, and the cost of the syrup or sugar, made from it is small. The necessary fuel is supplied by fallen branches, or branches which should be cut out, and the work comes at a season when very little else can be done on the farm. There is no expense for planting or cultivation. Expensive appliances are not required, and the work can all be done at home. Maple syrup or sugar known to be pure always finds a ready sale at a good price.—*N. E. Farmer.*

EARLY MATURITY.

Two Safe and Common-Sense Methods by Which It Can Be Accomplished.

The question of early maturity in the breeding of farm animals is one of special importance, but early maturity should not mean a young animal loaded with fat. The butcher will decide against such an animal every time, if he has a chance. The butcher looks to the lean meat of a carcass for profit, for this lean meat is what the buyer pays for. If the muscle is filled with sufficient fat to render the whole succulent, the true aim has been reached in the production of superior beef and mutton. If it be hog, a large amount of fat is admissible, since the lard is nearly as valuable as the lean meat.

This early maturity, with a due proportion of muscle, is accomplished, first, by selecting animals of early maturing breeds, and second, feeding for the purpose in view. In summer flush pasture, grass and clover, contain this nutriment in the proper degree. That is to say, the mixed grasses form a perfect food, nourishing all parts alike, of the animal economy. When special foods are given they must also contain the elements of bone, muscle and fat in proper proportion, and if the young steer or lamb have had these the first full year of life as a steer, or for seven months as a lamb, the animal may thereafter be safely given a larger proportion of Indian corn—our cheapest single food for finishing off. Mill stuffs, bran, light barley and oil cakes are generally cheap enough so they may be economically used in feeding young animals.

Without going into a discussion on perfect foods, many of which are mystifying to many practical feeders, it is safe to say that corn meal and bran, of equal weight, in connection with grass or good, sweet hay, comes pretty near to being a food that will nourish all parts fully. If oats and light barley are cheap, these may be given with corn so each will constitute one-third of the whole by weight. If oil cake can be had, two pounds or more per day for each young steer may be added with profit.

What the feeder is constantly kept in mind, however, is the cost of the feeding material. If one kind is scarce and consequently dear, use something containing the component parts as near as may be. Then the nearer an animal is kept up to full feed, without cloying, from birth to the butcher's block, the greater the profit; for the assimilation of food has been definitely shown, as previously stated in this journal, to be a decreasing ratio for the amount fed, the older the animal is. Besides this, if it takes half the food eaten to supply the average waste from birth to the age of four years, this alone becomes a heavy charge against the current value of the animal at that age, and therefore an increasing charge until it is butchered.—*Farm Field and Stockman.*

A GRIM BANKER.

Baron Henickstein's Cheerful Family Collection of Skeletons.

"Baron Henickstein was a banker in Vienna, to whose bank the letter of introduction, said a lady to a correspondent of the *Cleveland Leader*. "With some friends I called upon him. He received us cordially. When our business was completed the Baron invited us to visit his private museum, which filled the upper floor of the bank building. It had taken the noble banker some fifty years to form this collection of rare and valuable antiquities. After making the tour of the long hall the Baron drew from his pocket a massive iron key and unlocking the door at one end beckoned us to follow him into a dimly lighted room. On entering we saw ranged about a series of tall and narrow mahogany wardrobes, the doors of which he rapidly threw open, disclosing to our astonished gaze a grim and ghastly human skeleton in each.

"Ladies," said this extraordinary man, "let me introduce you to this select circle of my intimate friends—friends, ladies, in whom I confide all, and who reveal to me the secrets of the future. The love of my youth, who cast aside her flesh half a century ago and is still true to me. This is all that remains to me of old Heinrich, the faithful cashier for forty years of my father and myself. Enter and hear nothing!" And he motioned us to follow him as he opened the door of a room, the box and found ourselves standing in a close, cell-like apartment, hung with heavy black draperies, and lavishly ornamented with armorial bearings and numerous death's heads and crosses. Nearly filling the place was a huge casket, or coffin of ebony, lined with black velvet, and arranged to receive a body; and on the silver-plated table to the left was a blank space left for his age and date of death. To the foot of the coffin was attached a parchment scroll, containing instructions for the Baron's funeral, in which, among other stipulations, he directed that the horses attached to the hearse should be driven on a fast trot to a tune he had his music-box play for us."

TOO IMITATIVE.

Why a Venerable Maiden Lady Had to Part With an Imitative Bird.

A gentleman residing in Caylon wished to make a present to a maiden aunt of his living in London, and he could think of nothing so suitable and likely to be a source of amusement to her as a minia-nary bird, corresponding in appearance and size to an English blackbird, and rivaling the parrot in powers of imitation. Procuring a good specimen of the species, fresh from the forest he set a watch upon his own tongue, avoiding all slang, and being in respect to grammar, grammar. Then, taking the bird on board a vessel about to sail for England he gave it to the ship's cook, with a promise that if the bird was delivered into the hands of the lady with which the vessel was under a bonus of ten shillings would be forthcoming, whereupon the cook promised to take all possible care of the bird—to nourish him and watch over his morals. On the voyage the minia exercised a marked influence for good over one part, at least, of the vessel, and the cook's conduct was a perfect hall of propriety, and in due course he received his ten shillings. A few weeks passed, and then the gentleman in Caylon received a letter from his aunt. She thanked him for his gift, but said she had been obliged to part with the minia—not, however, on account of the expressions he made use of, for his language was correctness itself, but she could not endure all day long plaintive cries of "Steward!" with marvelous, never-ending imitations of the distressful sounds issuing from the lips of passengers suffering from seasickness.

A leading physician has made the startling revelation that six thousand people, by this teacher in the fact that for a very long time Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has been the prince of liver correctives and blood purifiers, being the household physician of the poor man, and the able consulting physician to the rich patient, and praised by all for its magnificent service and efficacy in all diseases of the chronic nature, as marked by indigestion, ailments of the respiratory and digestive systems, liver disease and in all cases where the use of an alternative remedy is indicated.

The language the telephone speaks is broken English.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

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IS THERE ANY HOPE?

New and Important Opinions of Pulmonary Experts—Can the Universal Consumption Be Successfully Treated?

Dr. Borgeson, a leading French doctor, has a new treatment for consumption! He gives an emulsion of carbolio acid and uncolored hyalogen grass, the latter grass carrying the former into every part of the throat and lungs.

This treatment, too, is directed at effects—no cause remains undisturbed. What this cause is has been stated by perhaps the highest pulmonary authority in the world, i. e., the Brompton Hospital for Consumption, in London, Eng. This remedy every year carries off from one-seventh to one-fifth of the entire population of England.

Dr. Payne, M. D., M. R. C. P., London, is authority for this statement. The same or a greater proportion of deaths obtains in America. Dr. Payne also says that one-half the total number of deaths from all other causes have seeds of this disease in the system which only require some irritant to develop.

Dr. Hermann Brohm, an eminent German authority, says that consumption is caused by deficient nutrition of the lungs, by poor blood. These authorities can not be disputed. The medical world recognizes them. The uncolored hyalogen grass, the blood that causes the development of the seeds which Dr. Brohm says lie dormant in the blood. Every particle of blood which passes through the lungs and heart, also goes through the kidneys, and if they are in the least deranged they can not rid the blood of its killing poison. The kidneys, which are like sewer tubes of the body, very easily get blocked up and diseased; and when they do, they corrupt instead of purifying the blood. Kidney disease may exist, and yet no pain occur in that organ, because it is deficient in nerves of sensation.

Put your finger in acid every day and it soon festers and is destroyed. Send acid poisoned blood through the lungs every second, and they soon give way.

The Brompton Hospital investigation showed that 53 per cent. of the victims of consumption were afflicted with deranged kidneys, which permitted the uric acid poison to remain in the blood and irritate the lungs. This uric acid is always fighting every vital organ, and if there be any inherent weakness in the lungs it inevitably causes pneumonia, cough and consumption.

The real cause of pulmonary troubles being so authoritatively shown to be faulty even though unsuspected action of the kidneys, explains why, in order to master the dreaded consumption, one must rid the blood of the uric acid irritant which inflames and burns up the lung substance. For this purpose there is nothing equal to that great specific, Warner's safe cure. This remedy has been the favorite of medical men all over the world purely on its merits. We have no doubt that if the kidneys are kept in natural action, consumption and a great many other diseases caused by uric acid, will not only be cured but will be prevented.

When the kidney is healthy, no albumen appears in the water, but albumen is found in the water of more than half of those who die of consumption! This, then, is the condition of things that always precedes consumption: First, weakened kidneys; second, retained uric acid, poisoning the blood; third, the development of disease in the lungs by the irritant acids passing through them. Then there is a little cough in the morning; soon thick, yellow matter is spit up, followed by loss of sleep and strength, with dreadful night sweats; and when the patient goes to his school physician for help, he is put on cod liver oil which his stomach, weakened also by uric acid in the blood, can not digest. Because there is no pain present in the kidneys, the patient does not think there is a fault, but the kidney acid is doing its work every minute, every hour, day and night, and by-and-by the disease of the lungs has advanced until now the patient is coughing, hemorrhaging, and at last the glassy stare which denotes that the end is near.

A post-mortem examination of such cases shows that the kidneys were completely destroyed the substance of the lung.

It is impossible to cure lung disease when the blood is poisoned with uric acid.

NO MATTER how stubborn a man be in his habit of smoking a very pipe to break his will.—*San Francisco.*

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DYSPEPSIA

Is a dangerous as well as distressing complaint. It is caused by indigestion, and the system is kept in a state of nervous excitement, and the food is not properly assimilated.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

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